California GARDEN

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AUGUST
1936

Life-Everlasting
By Murray Skinner

A New Department
By Hazel Boyer Braun

New Fuchsias
By Bertha M. Thomas

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A New Department . . . . . .

By HAZEL BOYER BRAUN

The test of any real esthetic experience depends upon its imprint upon our memories, whether it be a living picture in a garden or an artist's reaction to life in an art gallery.

There are some of both that form a haunting melody, a song that continues with us, a constant reminder of the spirit, perhaps, of a particular season of the year. We all love Spring, it resurrects our spiritual natures and magically recloths our brown hills with flower faces, yet it is intangible and is quickly gone before we have expressed more than a gleam of it in our gardens or in our hearts.

But there are many persons who will testify that occasionally some genius makes for us a picture, a song that we want to keep always to sing to us of Spring when summer heat is here, when autumn leaves are falling and when winter days are all too short.

'Twas such an achievement by Mr. and Mrs. Erskine J. Campbell that set me thinking that we should share in our San Diego Garden Magazine the most precious pictures that we cherish from our garden visits, call them "Garden Pictures," and do it in memory of Mrs. Campbell, who loved gardens with all her heart and had such joy in sharing with every one, the very essence of the beauty that she and Mr. Campbell had so much happiness in making.

So the first picture that rises in my mind is one they made and which many San Diegans will recall.

Toward the end of February when we are beginning to be alert for the feel of Spring, the Campbells would ring the door bell and say, "Come along over, now," for this Spring Song belongs to the grounds of the property that they loved to call "The Doll House," just adjacent to our Point Loma home. They always called us early in the morning, often when the delicate mist was not yet blown over to San Diego. Then we would walk into a fairy grove, for the first lilac (ceanothus) was just out, its gray foliage akin to the masses of acacia that were also in full bloom, and there amid then, five or six early Japanese peach trees just come into bloom, their delicate white and pink notes in perfect tonal relation with the blue and pale yellow Baileyana; the morning mist blended it all into a heavenly harmony. We shall always carry this in our memories as the Spirit of Springtime, and be grateful to the Campbells for creating it.

Won't you send in your most precious garden picture for this department that we start in memory of Harriett Sefton Campbell.

Hazel Boyer Braun.

First Little Girl—Why did your mother spank you?

Second Little Girl (professor's daughter)—Because she is too untutored, ignorant and archaic in her ideas to devise a more modern reformatory method based on the superior intelligence of the younger generation.

Life-Everlasting . . . . . .

. . . *As Demonstrated by One Family of Plants*

By MURRAY SKINNER

When Jove thunders from Mt. Olympus, hurling the bolts of his forked lightning at we poor mortals, many there are who tremble and cower, fearing a barbed blow. Numerous inventions have been used as protectors from these flaming swords, but none more quaint than that which adorns the roofs of the humble homes of European countries.

One who has traveled through some of these lands will recall the lovely rosettes, jade green or deep green, some with bronze tips, which clamber about the thatched roofs or drape along the eaves like ruching. "Houseleek" is what they were called, no doubt, if some curious tongue made inquiry, and the time honored belief that they warded off the stroke of lightning carefully explained.

Sempervivums, the botanist calls them, from their perfected habit of "living forever" by continuous self repetition through innumerable offsets which are attached to the parent plant by stolons or runners, much as our strawberry vines increase their progeny. As the parent plant dies upon blooming, these being one of the types of plants which bloom directly from the heart, thus destroying their own growing crown, it becomes a matter of desperate necessity that such quantities of offspring be constantly produced as future generations. In event of a plant producing no off-sets, a feature sometimes evident in some of the larger Aeoniums, the seed readily propagates and numerous young plants may be always on hand, though these, naturally, take much longer to reach maturity.

Sempervivums, but one genus of the Semperviva of the Crassulaceae family, are said to belong to the Stonecrop group of plants. Sedums are also Stonecrops, so a relationship is suggested, but a strongly distinguishing character of either plant is found in the floral parts. Semperviva have many more petals with stamens twice the number of petals, while in Sedums the parts are usually in fives. The Semperviva section includes Aeoniums, Greenovias, Monanthes and Aichrysons, and the name means ever-living.

Sempervivums proper are Alpine plants. This instantly suggests to one familiar with his geography that they come from the mountains of Europe, a few extending into Asia, and most of them are hardy. In fact, the colder the weather the better the growth, a coating of snow being far from a handicap.

Coming as they do from such high altitudes, some up to 1500 feet, and higher, naturally they are not especially fond of a warm climate, and while they will grow, most of them certainly will not thrive in a full sun exposure, as they burn down to dry, shriveled shells. Neither is full shade acceptable, for here they rapidly lose character, becoming spindly and lax, and those which affect webbings of fine hairs no longer retain this exquisite adornment. Water they must have but, since they grow in mountainous formations, it is clear they require good drainage, and though they do not easily rot, neither do they relish continuously wet feet. They do especially well thrust into crannies of a rock wall or snuggled around the edges of the rocks in a rock garden, and make charming pictures in such a situation; round heads, like small roses, hence rosettes, composed of numerous longer-than-wide leaves, generally incurved, the heads ranging from an inch or even less in diameter to eight, ten and twelve inches across.

Their soil requirements are puzzling. Some growers plant them in flats of hard "dobie" soil and they thrive tremendously. Others use a heavy loam, or again, sandy soil, rich in lime. One man who has very excellent success in growing large clumps directly in the ground uses a deal of ashes from his incinerator. So—what is meat for one is poison for another, or sauce for the goose isn't always a delight for the gander.

The house-leek spoken of at the beginning is Sempervivum tectorum. This plant is one of the hardiest both regarding heat or cold, and grows luxuriantly, its size being very close to the common American hen-and-chicken (Echeveria imbricata). It is often called by this colloquial name, causing much confusion when an effort is made to describe the plant. S. calcareum, said to be a California variety of S. tectorum, is another vigorous grower though much more sensitive to dryness and heat.

One day in a merry mood, Arachne, the Spider, having spun her own web, and with some idle moments on her hands, tried the effect of draping her delicate filaments from tip to tip of the leaves of one of the small sempervivums. The result was so charming that ever since the plant has proudly reproduced its white veiling, and is now called S. arachnoideum as a compliment to Lady Arachen. To abate a bit of the confusion regarding just which plant is S. arachnoideum, it is well to state that there is a whole group of these types listed under the general heading, The Arachnoideae. Mr. R. Lloyd Praeger has prepared an excellent monograph on the Semperviva, but even after a careful study of his book, one hesitates at free naming of plants. Certain groups may be indicated, but the tiny distinctive characters are not easily distinguished by the layman.

The Aeonium types are mainly from the Canary Islands, and therefore a hotter climate plant, and they do not take kindly to cold weather, being particularly displeased with frosts. Even so, one should not over stress the point as some of them, like A. Haworthii or A. cespitose seem quite strongly resistant. These, however, are plants with a hint of pubescense on their leaves, and the rosettes are very close growing making a rather compact head. Some of the larger looser types are decidedly sensitive and must needs be covered

(Continued on Page 12)

New Fuchsias . . . . . .

By BERTHA M. THOMAS

About 1850 there were five hundred and forty-one species and varieties of fuchsias known—most of them grown in England. They gradually declined in favor until the American Fuchsia Society was organized in 1928.

Some of the old kinds were lost for about one hundred years, but are gradually being found in old gardens. The new ones come to us in pleasingly large numbers. Of course the larger blooms and those of striking color attract the general public. If you are interested in the fuchsia fad or wish to enlarge your collection, the following paragraphs will aid you in your selections.

The orange shades are very entrancing—the most vigorous of them, the Thomasina, is always in bloom, growing as high as nine feet. Daliance is next, pink orange, very floriferous, and grows to a heighth of four to five feet. A third variety, a drooping plant, is the Doctor, equal in every way to the aforementioned.

The white petaled varieties are delightful when intermixed with strong colors. Mrs. Gladstone Sylvia and Dainty Lady are among the largest blooms of almost pure white, while the Diamant is still a favorite among the carmine streaked types. White Beauty is most rightly named but is very drooping. One has a choice of twenty-five other varieties.

The double blues are bewitching in their shades and shadings. Many being of real purple, of which our old standard Phenomenal still competes with the new Monsieur Morliere, Hap Hazard, Dr. Behring, etc. In the real blues, Paul, Canbon, Blue Gown and Blue Danube are grand, but little Beauty and Allene are our favorites.

Elsa is one of the outstanding new reds, very large and beautiful, but she refuses to stand very upright without help. Elsa variety has light sepals, while President boasts a full red, not only in flower, but also in the new leaves, turning green though still keeping its decided red center rib.

A really new one is Pink Perle, semi-double rose petals and delicate pink sepals—one of the most beautiful in our collection. A dainty little pink is Beauty of Swanley, a good bloomer to put among the dark colors.

For hanging baskets there are at least a dozen from which to choose: Marinka for large, strong growing, Balkon and Calendonia for sweet scented flowering.

Favorites are the tiny, small flowered fuchsias. The Countess of Aberdeen (Schneewitschen) is not new, but has no equal for sheer beauty. Ours was a solid mass of bloom all spring and summer, about one and a half feet in width, the same in height, never growing very high.

Venus Vitrix is very distinct and small, having delicate pink sepals, violet coralla and must be carefully grown, but your trouble will be well rewarded with its beauty. Marvel and Minos are both very tiny blues. Abbe Fargus, a small lilac bloom, is an upright grower and is very desirable. Our Isis is five feet tall, with the tiniest bloom of any fuchsia, about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, and of a deep red color.

Elysee is an upright, tiny mauve with red blooms and a distinctive appearance. The best choice for some small, cool spot in the garden, is Pumilla. It will grow only about one foot high, but it has the most alluring tiny red blooms, semidouble, about one-half inch wide. There are many other tiny flowered ones, but these seem most attractive among new fuchsias.

If you like single-flowered, showy ones try the Pink Ballet Girl, boasting large blossoms, blue-pink corolla with white flushed carmine sepals. It attracts the eye with its healthy growth and its peculiar coloring.

Among the specialties we always place the ever-blooming Le Robusta, having enormous violet-blue flowers and dark rose veinings. Similar in coloring to Le Robusta, Sensation is striking because of the extreme length of the bloom.

We will end with Vincent D'Inde, said to be the largest double bloom, with violet deeply suffused carmine. It is grand and very beautiful, but we can agree as to its being the largest of any, only in width. It has a flat bloom, opening into slightly twisted petals with small clear rose petals mixed without rhyme or reason.

In guarding against thrip and red spider, keep your fuchsias in good growing condition, with plenty of fertilizer and never allow them to become dry.

Bertha M. Thomas.

Applied Entomology

An Introductory Text-book of Insects in their Relations to Man. By H. T. Fernald, Ph.D.

(3d Edition, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York & London, 1935)

The appearance of a new and up-to-date edition of this standard text and reference book on insects, largely devoted as it must be to their influence on field, orchard, and garden, is a matter of importance to every horticulturist. Professor Fernald writes simply and clearly, arranging his material in an easily comprehended manner, and as a result gives us a book of value not alone to the student or technician, but to any gardener who uses head as well as hands and who likes to learn something about the strangely interesting though too often exasperating beings who share his sphere. If they are his enemies, he learns more intelligently to combat them; if his friends, he finds how best to help them; if merely messmates, so to speak, as such they at least cease to be meaningless. In any event life and labor become at once more full of fascination, more enduringly worth while. No book for the lazy reader, it is nevertheless a very valuable one to turn to to find out things. It is abundantly illustrated. Be sure that at least one library in your vicinity has it available.

S. S. B.

Rust Proof Antirrhinums . . . . . .

By P. L. ROJAS, JR.

The Waller-Franklin Seed Company has always been keenly interested in the development of Rust Proof Antirrhinums, the work on which was started at the University of California. Since then great strides have been made in the development of rust resistance, new colors and types. More than two thousand crosses have been made in our experimental grounds. It has been necessary to make innumerable plant selections each year to produce true cultures. Last year alone more than four thousand plant selections were made by us.

We have at present practically all the colors which were available in the non-resistant types, plus many new colors which have never heretofore been seen; such as a beautiful shade of golden orange, coppery orange, orange, brick red, terra cotta and orchid.

The different types are most astonishing. Rust Proof Antirrhinums are so sperior to the non-resistant varieties in this respect that one can't help but notice and admire their uniformity in height, branching habit and their clean healthy foliage free from rust. There are four groups, Maximum, Majus Grandiflorum, Super Majestic and Nanum Grandiflorum. Each group being quite distinct.

The Antirrhinum Rust Proof Maximum group is about three feet tall, each plant being base branching and having from twelve to eighteen strong spikes. This group is very floriferous and has exceptionally large flowers which are very gracefully spaced. There are several new novelties in this group for 1937, such as yellow, rose, scarlet and salmon.

This group, of Antirrhinum Rust Proof Majus Grandiflorum varieties is very similar to the Maximum group, with the exception that they are not quite as vigorous and the blooms are not as large. There are many new varieties being created in this group and there will be five or six very worthy novelties in 1937.

Antirrhinum Rust Proof Super Majestic is an entirely new group originated by the Waller-Franklin Seed Company. This superior strain is one of the greatest achievements in Rust Proof Antirrhinums, being about as tall as the non-resistant Majestic group. Its extra large flowers beautifully spaced on the spikes and its base branching habit will undoubtedly make it a very popular group. There will probably be four or more varieties for 1937, a rose, pink, red and golden orange.

The Antirrhinum Rust Proof Nanum Grandiflorum group with its dwarf symmetrical habit will undoubtedly become a great favorite for borders and bedding. This is a very floriferous group and will continue blooming from spring until quite late in the fall. There are three or four new varieties to be introduced next year, a scarlet, orange, pink and a chamois shade.

There has been over twenty-five novelties introduced in the last two years, the greater majority being only 75% rust proof. These novelties will be practically 100% rust proof in 1937.

We have at present growing in our fields more than fifty separate varieties, also numerous seedlings and crosses, many of which have not as yet been introduced. These fields, when in full bloom will be a great attraction to all seedsmen who visit the Waller-Franklin Seed Company during the months of June, July and August.

Judging from the keen interest that is being shown by all seedsmen, florists and garden clubs in Rust Proof Antirrhinums, they will no doubt become the most popular all-purpose flower.

* * * * * * * * * * *
* **Every member of the** *
* **Floral Association should** *
* **make it a point to bring a** *
* **friend to the flower show.** *
* **Let's make it the largest in** *
* **history.** *
* * * * * * * * * * *

Geraniums Adapted To Coast Climate

The pelargonium or Lady Washington geranium is well adapted to a coast climate and La Jolla gardens are showing quite a few varieties and can well afford to specialize in its culture. A well grown specimen would resemble a choice Azalea shrub in bloom. The old flowers should be pruned off frequently and the plant kept in a bushy and compact form. A general fall pruning about November would allow the planting of slips which will then root successfully, and if set out in the spring will make good plants for summer bloom. The pruning should be kept on the firm green wood and not on the light-colored hard and oldest wood.

LAMENT OF AN AMATEUR GARDENER

To think I've passed so many years
In using just my mouth and ears
When going thru the Fairy Bowers
Made of trees and shrubs and flowers!!
But since I saw the FLOWER SHOW
It has made me want to learn, to know.
I read the books on Botany
Until my eyes can hardly see;
But still, I do not understand
Why all the Botanists in the land
Will call a thing "Ambrosia Seed"
That grows to be an old Hog-Weed!!! —Marie Woolf.

SWEET PEAS

You gay and pretty things, like muslin dresses
Nodding in the breeze while the sun caresses,
Lavender and pink, white with creamy faces,
Fair as Court dames in their frills and laces.
Your dainty fragrance floats thru garden bowers,
Elusive as a moonbeam 'mid the flowers;
So frail, so sweet, you bend and sway,
In springtime's golden glory, in summer's tropic day.
—Georgiana Keller.

Begonia Club Notes . . . . . .

. . . *A Series of Letters From all Parts of the United States*

Pacific Beach, Cal.,
June 16th, 1936.

In describing begonias begin with the leaf, then species (cane, recumbent, semperflorens, rex). It is much more understandable if one understands the horticultural terms. The growth of flower and its color is important, for many begonia leaves are similar, but have different color in flower and also different in manner of blooming, whether in drooping panicles, in sprays or from leaf axles.

As for example:

Haageana is described thus: Plant low growing, shrubby, whole plant hairy. Leaves ovate (eggshape) cordate(heart shape). Flowers drooping on long peduces (flower stem). This shows its relation to Scharffiana of which it is a seedling, introduced by Haage and Smith, a cross between Scharffiana and Metalica. Flowers are covered with pink compressed hairs. Males with two round and two narrow petals; females with five equal petals. Rhizomatous.

In growing begonias from seed, I confess the results are as puzzling as the find of Beverly Nichols, in "Down the Garden Path," when he discovered in his pool innumerable small black fish when he had only placed in the pool gold fish, to discover later that the black fish changed into gold later; so one finds in the seed pan begonia seedlings with very silvery spotted leaves gathered from a begonis with plain green leaves, then to find as they grew older the spots disappear and the mature leaves are same as the plant from which they were gathered.

Many begonis come true from seed unless pollinized either by hand or by insects that travel from flower to flower, leaving pollen on the flower visited. The wiTnd is also a factor in carrying the pollen from one flower to another. In the recumbent types the seedlings vary more than in other varieties, which is the result I believe of the young plant going back to an original stock. I discovered this spring a ripened seed pod on Gigantea rosea, the first time it ever happened on one of that variety. It was promptly planted and I note one seedling up; more may follow. The Gigantea rosea flowers mingled in with a spray of B. Wallow and it is possible that there was an exchange of pollin. I have never as yet found a mature seed pod on the Wallow.

It is an interesting experience this growing begonias from seed as there is a possibility of getting new variations from the different varieties.

"LITA."
New York Botanical Garden.

Heracleifolia begonia is of Mexican origin, commonly known as "Star begonia." The leaves are very attractive, resembling a star. The flowers of rose-pink, bloom in clusters on the stems. To the rhizomatous group also belong the Rex, whose foliage is both attractive and fibrous rooted group of begonias is very large. I will describe the most interesting varieties. This type of begonias is easily propogated by means of cuttings made from the tips of young growth during the months of April and May. Here we find the handsome hairy type with wooly, striped and spotted leaves; also some with fern-like leaves. One of my favorites of this group is Cathyana, a beautiful ornamental plant which grows eighteen inches high, with a stem of crimson, and fleay, hairy leaves. The leaf is dark green plush and deep red veins. The flowers are light orange, resembling the Rex begonias, and have been used to a great extent in hybridizing. A native of China and thrives best in a tropical climate.

B. Peltata is a native of Brazil. It has wooly stems and leaves which are covered with a white wool that is easily rubbed off by the lightest touch. The flowers are white, being covered sometimes with a light brown wool. B. Incana is almost the same, it differs only by having a little less wooly leaves.

B. Venosa was discovered on an island near the coast of Brazil. It has large, round, green leaves with white hairs which gives it a frosted appearance. Has large brown stipules, (a basal appendage). Flowers are white and clustered on long stems, which can be easily broken off. Is a spring and summer bloomer.

"3 W"

Mr. L. F. Kimball at La Jolla has a very attractive combination of two plants that is well worth duplicating. He has a well grown Leptospermum laevigata shrub at the front corner of the house, which is about 3½ feet in diameter and 8 feet high with the foliage down to the ground. He has kept it regularly pruned so it is now full of the tender new growth a few inches long. About 6 feet distant beneath a window on the same side of the house he planted Australian bluebell vine. This shrubby growing vine soon filled its space and "observing" the sturdy Leptospermum as a good support, sent its long and strong shoots into its branches. The result now shows the leptospermum foliage with the little blue bells quite spread over it, even to the top.

I decided I must duplicate the group so planted a 4½ foot shrub with an 18 inch bluebell at its base, but that plan is a mistake I believe, for the bluebell will grow fast and completely smother the shrub which is too small. I must plant another near a large grown shrub and begin to trim the Leptospermum so its new growth will be short and full. Any leptospermum hedge that has been kept trimmed and quite formal if a few Australian blue bell plants were set 10 to 12 feet apart and 2 feet in front would soon become very attractive. Its botanical name is Sollya heterophylla. Mr. Kimball lives at 1233 Park Row to the left of Torrey Road and a call to see this plant combination will be well worth while. He enjoys his garden and has many excellent specimen plants and a fine hedge enclosing the rear garden.

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
30th Annual
FALL FLOWER SHOW

Plans are being rapidly completed for the 30th annual fall flower show of the San Diego Floral Association, which will be held at the Exposition Aug. 29-30 in the Palace of Entertainment.

The show which will feature displays of dahlias and zinnias, will open at 1 p. m. on Saturday, Aug. 29 and will continue through Sunday, according to Mrs. M. A. Greer, president of the San Diego Floral Association.

Following is a list of the Flower Show chairmen:

Dahlias, Mrs. George Gardner and Mrs. C. M. Hosmer.

Zinnias, Mrs. W. H. Gibbs.

Arrangements in Baskets, Bowls and Dishes, Pieter Smoor and Mrs. John Nuttall.

Miniature Arrangements, Miss Etta Schweider.

Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour and Mrs. Grace Trevey.

Luncheon and Dining Tables, Mrs. John Wimmer.

Lath House Subjects, Mrs. Edward Culver.

Clerking, Mrs. Elsie Case.

Nomenclature, Mrs. W. H. Hutchins.

Chairman of Judges, Silas B. Osborn.

Secretary, Mrs. M. E. Ward.

General Chairman, Mrs. M. A. Greer.

Assistant Chairman, Mrs. George Gardner.

VISTA GARDEN CLUB

Mrs. John Leezer, President of the Vista Garden Club announces the annual Zinnia and Dahlia Show will be held in connection with the Regular meeting at 2 p. m. Sept. 4th, at the home of Mrs. Fred Haupt. The Club wishes to extend an invitation to all that are interested in coming.

Floral Association July Meeting

By Ada Perry

The July Floral association meeting was a very pleasant one. Mrs. Greer, Miss Sessions and Mrs. Mildred Larson took charge of things in turn and managed to make everyone feel particularly at home. Mrs. Greer announced the fall flower show in the Exposition palace of entertainment August 29 and 30 and vouchsafed the news that Mrs. Paul Tuttle, member extraordinary and flower show personage particularly, might be back in San Diego for a visit at that time.

Miss Sessions brought two of her newest plant babies, a creeping zinnia, name sanvitalia procumbens, and a Japanese and Mongolian aster, heteropapus rispidus, said to be the original ancestor of the garden asters.

Lilies were Mrs. Larson's theme, of course, and she had two baskets of them, one tigrinum and the other speciosum rubrum. Urging gardeners here to propagate lilies, either by bulbils, bulblets, leaf segments, buried stems or seeds, she described an ideal lily nursery for these activities. It is a cold frame made of one by 12 inch boards and measuring 12 by eight feet. It is located in a well drained place and furnished with a soil mixture of one third garden loam, one third sand, and one third leaf mold or peat. The infant lilies are spaced in rows four inches apart and one and a half inches wide. The four inches are covered by strips of roofing paper to retain moisture and restrain weeds. Full sun is recommended for the lily nursery but a cover of lath one and a half inches apart must be on hand for use when needed.

Mrs. Larson recommended watering lilies like choice glads. She warned that too much leaf mold will kill some varieties.

Encinitas Fall Flower Show

The National Fall Flower Show will be held at the Flower Show Grounds, Encinitas, on Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th. The premium list consists of fifty-five classes and five classes in Avocados, making it one of the largest shows in this section of the country.

The American Amaryllis Society

By Lester Rountree

In a state which cannot be equalled for conditions favorable to the growing of Amaryllis, Crinums, Hymenocallis, Sprekelia, Zephyranthes, Nerines and many other Amaryllids, it seems a pity that there are less than twenty members of the American Amaryllis Society (Florida has over fifty!). And seeing that the National Amaryllis Show, sponsored by the American Amaryllis Society, is to be held in southern California in 1937, it really behooves us to be showing a little interest in the matter.

The best way to do this is to join the aforesaid American Amaryllis Society, which came into being in 1934 and by so doing gave a

(Continued on Page 12)

Meeting of State Garden Clubs

First Annual Regional Meeting of the Pacific Coast Region National Council of State Garden Clubs

The sounding of the bell at 10 o'clock a. m. on the morning of June 9th, at Hotel Benson, Portland, Oregon, was an eventful moment looked forward to with expectancy by the garden club members of the Pacific Coast Region, National Council of State Garden Clubs, assembled for the first regional meeting. Mrs. Leonard B. Slosson, regional director and vice president of the National Council, was presiding. All member states were represented with the heaviest enrollment from Oregon and Washington.

The Hon. Joseph J. Carson, Mayor of Portland, through his assistant Mr. Lester Humphries, extended a cordial greeting from the citizens of Portland. Mrs. E. C. Dalton of St. Helens, president of the Oregon State Federation of Garden Clubs, graciously offered the untiring effort of the organization, assisted by the Portland Garden Club, Gresham Garden Club, and Little Garden Club of Portland, in promoting the comfort and enjoyment of the delegates. The hospitality of Oregon, a pioneer State Federation of Garden Clubs and fittingly the first hostess, will remain a matter of pride in the minds of the delegate body of the first Pacific Coast Regional meeting.

Letters of greeting were read from Mrs. Gross R. Scruggs, president of the National Council of State Garden Clubs, from the National Publicity Chairman, Mrs. G. W. Hardin, from the National Historian, Mrs. Edward H. Maynard, and from the Chairman of Visiting Gardens, Mrs. Waldo Cummer. Mrs. Malcolm J. Edgerton, National Chairman of the Lecture and Program Committee, in her greeting, mentioned the changes being worked on in the Lecture Bureau which will make the service of greater value to the regions situated at a distance from the New York office. There will be a Pacific Coast branch of the National Bureau. Mrs. Edgerton sent copies of her program suggestions on various subjects for all months of the year for clubs desiring to make their own programs with little or no expense. It was decided that national headquarters be requested to send copies of the same material to each state chairman of a Lecture and Program committee, in the region.

The presidents of Arizona and California, Mrs. Harlow D. Phelps of Phoenix and Mrs. Richard W. Kirkley of Los Angeles, and Mr. Abe P. Leach, president of the California Spring Garden Show of Oakland, also sent greetings.

Mrs. Leonard B. Slosson, a delightful presiding officer, in reply to the courteous welcome and the interest of national officers, explained that the purpose of the National Council in creating regions is to make available to all garden clubs collective information that there may be a garden for every condition and that America may grow more beautiful with the accompaniment of better and happier living.

Horticultural exhibits together with pamphlets and literature were in evidence from Arizona, California, and Washington while Oregon made its contribution through specially qualified speakers: Mr. Jack Horton of Portland, assistant regional forester for the United States Forest Service, discussed five of the most interesting native trees of Oregon, the western cedar and hemlock, the Douglas fir, the Sitka spruce, and the Garry Oak and brought out the fact that all trees growing in Washington grow also in Oregon while the reverse is not true; Dr. Robert L. Benson of Portland presented a very beautiful lantern display of autochromes of northwestern wild flowers including a wide range of families; Mr. W. S. Raker, president of the Audubon Society of Portland, showed attractive colored slides of Oregon birds; Mr. Frank I. Jones, 304 S. W. Hamilton Street, Portland, whose hobby is photography and whose exceptional skill in this work has placed him on the staff of the National Geographic Society magazine, ran a set of slides which would be valuable for use by any group of nature loving people; Mrs. H. A. Gardner of Seattle, Washington, described an exhibit of choice alpines which she had brought from her state.

State committee reports bore satisfactory evidence of uniformity

(Continued on Page 11)

Dewey Kelly
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Dahlia's

By H. Lodge

Most dahlia growers in this part of the country find ants are very destructive to their plants.

These active little pests work around the base of the dahlia plants and will destroy it if left to work unmolested.

I have found the following very effective in destroying the ants, without injuring the plant in the least:

I use any of the sprays containing tobacco and pyrethrum. Be sure the latter is a part of the spraying material. Make up to about double the strength recommended for spraying, and pour this mixture around the base of the plant, and on the main stem where the ants are usually in large numbers.

If the ground is a little moist the mixture will penetrate, and make a better job of it.

This never fails to clear the ants away in a short time ;at least this has been my experience, and I have have used it a good many times.

Keep on spraying your plants for thrip if you want clean, healthy growth, using the same spray which you use to destroy ants, only in weaker solution.

If you want exhibition blooms, don't fail to pinch out all side buds on the stems, leaving the top bud, and the two bottom ones. Be sure to leave the latter as these are for your next blooms when the first one is cut.

Cut your bloom just above the last two which you have left on the stem.

Besides giving a long stem you are encouraging new plant growth from the base of the plant.

EXPLANATION OF TYPES OF DAHLIAS

INFORMAL DECORATIVE (I. D.)—Double flowers, full to the center, usually with long, twisted petals, and often irregular in arrangement.

FORMAL DECORATIVE (F. D.)—Double flowers, full to the center, usually with broad, flat petals, often rounded at the tips, and regular in arrangement.

CACTUS (C.)—Double flowers, full to the center, with long, narrow, pointed petals, incurved, recurved or straight, but rolled more than half their length.

SEMI-CACTUS (S.C.)—Double flowers, full to the center, with coarse, twisted petals, usually somewhat incurved, and rolled ordinarily less than half their length.

PEONY (P.)—Semi-double flowers showing a bright yellow center, having small twisted petals circling out the center.

BALL OR SHOW DAHLIA—Tightly quilled petals.

According to American Dahlia Society Classification.

Lilla's Garden

This morning, Lilla brought a rose to me;
Her garden's finest; crisp and dainty pink;
It was a beauty! filled with rare perfume;
The thought was even sweeter—don't you think?

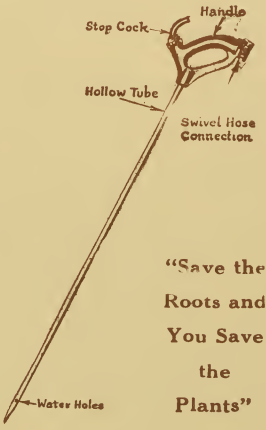
She has a jolly garden, it's the kind
That greets you in a sort of friendly way;
No stately order there, the flowers grow
Like happy children running round in play.

Except, maybe, for her Wisteria
And Marshal Neil, that hold themselves aloof,
They much prefer to climb, and every spring
You'll see them in parade upon the roof.

In Lilla's garden, love and labor bring
A sense of peace, as happy hours pass.
Oh, goodness me! I most forgot to add—
Except when she is pulling devil-grass.

—Fannie H. Stedman.

MISSION HILLS NURSERY



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Flower Show Premium List . . . .

SECTION A—AMATEURS
Dahlias

* 1. Collection 12 Dahlias, 12 varieties, one bloom each (small varieties excluded). Prize competitive cup to be won for three years.
2. Three Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
3. Three Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
4. Three Blooms, Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
5. Three Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
6. Three Blooms Miniature, one or more varieties, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
7. Three Blooms Fancy or Variegated, one or more varieties.
8. Three Blooms Pompons, one or more varieties.
9. Three Blooms Show or Ball, one or more varieties.
10. Three Blooms, Single, one or more varieties.
11. One Bloom Cactus.
12. One Bloom Semi-Cactus.
13. One Bloom Formal Decorative.
14. One Bloom, Informal Decorative.
15. One Bloom Miniature, not over 3½ inches in diameter.
16. One Bloom Fancy or Variegated.
17. One Bloom Pompon.
18. One Bloom Show or Ball.
19. One Bloom, Single.
* 20. Collection of Cactus and Semi-Cactus, one bloom each variety. S. D. Floral Association Bronze Medal.
21. Collection Formal and Informal Decorative, one bloom each variety.
22. Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
* 23. Most Artistic Basket of Dahlias, other foliage permitted. Prize: Tuber from H. Lodge Dahlia Garden. Value $5.00, Own Choice.
* 24. Most Artistic Arrangement Vase or Bowl of Dahlias, other foliage permitted. Prize: Tuber from H. Lodge Dahlia Garden. Value $3.00, Own Choice.

* **DAHLIA SWEEPSTAKES**
San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.

SECTION B
Open to All Competitors
Dahlias.

25. Display of Miniature Dahlias not over 3½ inches in diameter.
26. Established Three-year-old Seedling.
* 27. Display of Undisseminated Seedlings. (Undisseminated applies to a variety not as yet offered for sale nor introduced into Commerce.) Prize: $5.00 Tuber from Comstock Dahlia Gardens, Own Choice.
28. 1935 Seedling.
29. Most Artistic Basket of Pompons, use of other foliage permitted.
* One Best Bloom Exhibited, stem and foliage considered. Prize: $5.00 Tuber chosen from Comstock Dahlia Gardens.

SECTION C—PROFESSIONALS
Dahlias

* 30. General Display Arranged for Effect, potted plants and foliage allowed for embellishment.
31. Six Blooms, any variety.
32. Six Blooms Cactus, one or more varieties.
33. Six Blooms Semi-Cactus, one or more varieties.
34. Six Blooms Formal Decorative, one or more varieties.
35. Six Blooms, Informal Decorative, one or more varieties.
36. Collection Pompons, three blooms each variety.
* 37. Best Largest Collection Standard Varieties. Names attached.

SECTION D—AMATEURS
Zinnias

* 38. Collection of Zinnias.
39. Three Blooms Zinnias, Red or Red Shades.
40. Three Blooms Zinnias, White or White Shades.
41. Three Blooms Zinnias, Pink or Pink Shades.
42. Three Blooms Zinnias, Orange or Orange Shades.
43. Three Blooms Zinnias, Yellow or Yellow Shades.
44. Three Blooms Zinnias, Lavender or Lavender Shades.
45. Three Blooms, any color not classified.
46. Three Blooms, picotee type.
47. Twenty-five Blooms Zinnias, small Mexican.
48. Collection Lilliput Zinnias.
48A. Display Novelty Type. Example Fantasy and Quilled.
49. Arranged Vase or Bowl of Zinnias.
50. Arranged Basket of Zinnias.

* **ZINNIA SWEEPSTAKES, San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.**

SECTION E—AMATEURS
Flower Arrangements

51. Arranged Basket of Flowers.
52. Arranged Vase, Bowl or Dish of Flowers.
53. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Yellow.
54. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Pink and Rose.
55. An Arrangement of Flowers in Shades of Lavender and Blue.
56. An Arrangement of White Flowers in White Container.
57. An Arrangement of Yellow and White Flowers in White or Yellow Container.
58. An Arrangement of Flowers in Copper or Brass Container.
59. An Arrangement of Flowers in Silver or Pewter Container.
60. Flower Arrangement on Mirror.
61. An Arrangement of Flowers or Flowers and Foliage in a Chinese Bowl or Jar, Accessories Allowed.
62. An Arrangement of Autumn Foliage or Berries.
63. An Arrangement of Branches, Leaves and Pods.
64. An Arangement of Fruit and Flowers in Container.

* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 51 TO 64 INCLUSIVE.**

First and Second Prizes.

Distinction	20%
Relation of Flowers to Container	20%
Color Harmony	20%
Proportion	20%
Quality	20%

SECTION F—AMATEURS

65. Display of Asters, Double Type.
66. Display of Asters, Single Type.

67. Display of Marigolds.
68. Display of Petunias.
69. Display of Roses.
70. Collection of Perennials, not less than twelve varieties.
71. Collection of Annuals, not less than twelve varieties.
72. Display of Any Flower Not Otherwise Classified.

* **SWEEPSTAKES FOR CLASSES 65 TO 72 INCLUSIVE.**

SECTION G—AMATEURS
Lath House Subjects

73. Exhibit of Potted Fibrous tall growing Begonias.
74. Exhibit of Potted Fibrous low growing Begonias.
75. One Specimen Potted Fibrous

SECTION H—OPEN TO ALL

76. Collection of Potted Tuberous Begonias.
77. One Specimen Potted Tuberous Begonia.
78. Collection Rex Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
79. Collection of Ferns.
80. Decorative House Plant.
81. Flowering Vine (flowers and foliage).
82. Collection of Cut Sprays Flowering Trees or Shrubs.
83. Displayed collection of Semi-Tropical Fruits.
84. Displayed Collection of Gourds.
85. Collection of Coleus.
86. Specimen Rex Begonia, San Diego Seedling, grown in pots or boxes.
* 87. General Exhibit of Begonias grown in pots or boxes.
88. Specimen Maidenhair Fern.
89. Specimen Fern other than Maidenhair.
90. Potted Plant in Flower for Patio or Garden.
91. Fern Hanging Basket.
92. Hanging Basket other than Fern.
93. Exhibit of Summer Flowering Lilies.
94. Display of Gladiolas.
95. Collection of Fuchsias.
96. Single Specimen Cactus.
97. Collection of Six Cacti.
* 98. Collection of Twelve Cacti. San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.
99. Single Specimen Succulent.
100. Collection of Six Succulents.
101. Collection of Twelve Succulents.
*102. Dish or Tray Garden.
*103. Miniature Garden.
*104. Still Life Pictures. First & Second Prizes.
*105 Miniature Arrangement Four Inches over all. Limit Three Entries.
106. Breakfast Tray Arrangement.
*107. Luncheon or Dinner Tables. First & Second Prizes
*108. Display from Civic, State or National Institution.

SECTION I—PROFESSIONAL

*109. Collection of Decorative Plants and Flowers arranged for effect in space 100 square feet.
110. Collection of Petunias.
111. Collection of Zinnias.
112. Collection of Asters.
*113. Arranged Basket of Flowers.
114. Exhibit of Water Lilies.
*115. Best Display of Cut Flowers.
116. Best Exhibit of Garden Pottery (limit 20 pieces). Open to all.

* **OUTSTANDING DISPLAY IN SHOW. San Diego Floral Association Silver Medal.**

FLOWER SHOW CHAIRMEN

Dahlias—Mrs. George Gardner, Bayview 3778; Mrs. C. M. Hosmer, H. 1101.
Zinnias—Mrs. W. H. Gibbs, H. 1550.
Arrangements in Baskets, Bowls and Dishes—Pieter Smoor, Phone Main 4875, and Mrs. John Nuttall, H. 3065.
Miniature Arrangements—Miss Etta Schwieder, H. 4950.
Annuals and Perennials—Mrs. E. W. S. Delacour. Phone Rand. 5359. Mrs. Grace Trevey. Phone Hill. 2011-J.
Cacti and Succulents—
Luncheon and Dining Tables—Mrs. John Wimmer, Chula Vista 17, or H. 1550-J.
Lath House Subjects—Mrs. Edward Culver, M. 3291.
Clerking—Mrs. Elsie Case.
Nomenclature—Mrs. W. H. Hutchins.
Chairman of Judges—Mr. Silas B. Osborn.
Secretary—Mrs. M. E. Ward. Phone Hill. 2132-J.
General Chairman—Mrs. M. A. Greer. Phone Hill. 1550-J.
Assistant Chairman — Mrs. George Gardner, Bayview 3778.

Rock Garden Plants

By Clarence Elliott

The rock garden people are a remarkable lot in the felicitous way they have of giving us a nice book to read every now and then, so that many of us who have no rock-gardens, at least would not willingly be without a little shelf of the delightful literature which concerns them. A contribution by the well known English nurseryman and builder of fine rock-gardens, Clarence Elliott, has been in the offing for some time. It is at last on our desk and proves worthily to carry on the tradition. In general plan there is nothing outstanding or original—a few introductory pages followed by the orthodox congeries of notes pertinent to the respective species, grouped appropriately under an alphabetic list of genera. The special character and saving grace of the book lies in the intimate and highly personal character of so many of these notes. The author's far-flung experiences in field no less than garden are freely drawn upon—the result, a book quite outstanding for its individuality after all. Fortunately also from the same point of view the author makes no attempt to attain encyclopaedic completeness, evincing no scruple to omit entirely reference to plants which he has lacked experience in growing or in which he has no interest. Common sense is stressed in the cultivation of all plants, even the most temperamental. This is perhaps one of the reasons why he so frequently seems to take delight in little tilts at the pet predilections, antipathies, or other individual foibles of his predecessors, notably the immortal Farrer. Space is lacking to pick out very many of the enjoyable bits with which the book abounds, but as indications of what is there we may mention the story of the discovery of Thymus herba-barona, the interesting adventures in growing Penstemon rupicola and later finding it on Mount Rainier, and the account of the lovely austral species of Oxalis. S.S.B.

Question Box . . . . . .

By R. R. McLEAN

QUESTION: Aphis are on the roots of strawberries and asters. Can you suggest any way of killing them without injuring the plants. Kindly give me full instructions. B. M. J.

ANSWER: Aphis on plant roots are not easy to kill without injuring the plants. You must try a nicotine solution, however, using one and one-half teaspoonsful of nicotine concentrate, as Black Leaf 40 to a gallon of soapy water, pouring this solution around the roots and repeating in a week or so. Pyrethrum powder dug in around the roots will be quite effective also. A very simple way of using tobacco around such plants is to get refuse stems and leaves from cigar factories and dig them in the soil. As the plants are irrigated the tobacco extract is released and will drive away the root-infesting aphis. Tobacco is a fertilizer as well.

QUESTION: Will you kindly tell me how to prepare liquid manure for use on plants? How often can I use it? Should anything else be added to it? B. L.

ANSWER: This can be readily made by placing a sack of good barnyard manure in a barrel of water and then drawing off the extract as long as it has a dark color. More water can be added as the extract is taken out. It can be used quite frequently, say every two weeks or so. In order not to waste the extract, it should be placed in trenches around the plants. After the active growing season has ceased it is better to discontinue applying the extract. If the manure used is not very good, you can add a little sulphate of ammonia to the barrel, say an ounce to every three gallons.

QUESTION: Can you tell me what to do about ant hills out in the yard? They are so numerous that it seems almost a hopeless task to try to get rid of them. Mrs. L.

ANSWER: If the nests are quite small, as are made by the fire-ants, you can destroy them with hot water. This ant does not nest very deeply and you will find that a sharpened broomstick will easily make a small hole in the center of each nest into which a little boiling water can be poured from a teakettle. Cover the hole up with earth immediately after using the water. If the nests are large and deep such as are made by the large red or gray ants, you can best handle them with carbon bisulphide. Make several holes in each, say two or three inches in depth, and into each pour a tablespoonful of the chemical named. Cover up immediately in order to prevent escape of the gas. An ounce of sodium cyanide dissolved in a gallon of water and poured into the holes made with a probe will also be thoroughly effective. Due care should be observed in using both carbon bisulphide and sodium cyanide. The former is explosive when exposed to fire and the vapor should not be inhaled to any extent. Sodium cyanide is also poisonous, although not explosive.

QUESTION: I have not had very good luck with pansies. Perhaps my soil isn't right or maybe I plant them in the wrong places. I would be very glad of any directions you can give me as to soil, fertilizing, etc. Mrs. B. M.

ANSWER: The following is taken from an authoritative work on floriculture in California and can be depended upon:

"Pansies like a cool moist situation but enough heat to make good growth. An east exposure with a free circulation of fair is fine. Full sun for half or three-quarters of the day is usually desirable. A sunny exposure will be least subject to attacks of slugs, snails, sowbugs and cutworms. More sun will be tolerated near the coast than inland. Extra shade may be provided where a hot sun is troublesome. Mulching with peat, leaf mold, or manure will help to keep the soil moist and cool about the plants. This mulching is very important for the best flowers. When pansy plants are set out, they should be protected from the sun for a day or so by shading with a shingle or piece of paper.

"The soil should be rich, deep and well drained. Pansies should be fertilized very liberally with a cool manure like cow manure. If further feeding is needed, add a little liquid manure, liquid commercial fertilizer, or soot water from time to time, but keep these liquid fertilizers off the foliage.

"Old flowers should be removed to prevent an early decline on account of seed setting. Weeds should be kept down. Watering may be needed once a day, or possibly morning and evening in the driest weather. Slugs, snails, sowbugs and cutworms, if present, should be controlled by scattering bran mash about."

Meeting of State Garden Clubs

(Continued from Page 7)

with the aims of the National Council. To aid the Lecture and Lantern Slide Committee of the National Council in accumulating a one-hundred per cent native tree collection, each Pacific Coast member state will contribute five colored slides of as many native trees. This set will carry with it accurate lecture material. Miss Charlotte M. Hoak of South Pasadena, California, will contribute her lecture entitled, "One-Hundred Percent Americans," for this purpose. It was she who sent the world zone planting maps which received so much commendation and appreciation. These were colored according to zones and legend under her direction by the president and secretary of the Raymond Avenue Junior Garden Club of Los Angeles in connection with their science unit in school. World zone planting maps are exceedingly valuable in the intelligent selection of exotic plants. Recognizing the need of this type of material, the region accepted the production of the world zone planting maps as a common project, each state to work out a planting list for its own use from other similar plant zones indicated on the map.

Special honors for horticultural accomplishments have been accorded Arizona for a permanent cactus exhibit which was sent to the San Diego Fair and was awarded a prize of $300, and a third prize of $25. which was awarded a display of roses by the Los Angeles Rose So-

(Continued on Page 12)

Meeting of State Garden Clubs

(Continued from Page 11)

ciety. Washington reported that the Purple Ribbon Award of the National Council of State Garden Clubs for this year in the state has been conferred upon Miss Rena Wilber of Seattle for the creation of the Ruth Alexander rose and Mrs. F. W. Fitzpatrick of Walla Walla, Washington, will receive the first ribbon award established by the Washington State Federation of Garden Clubs for the creation of a new Michaelmas daisy now being produced in California.

The banquet speaker, Mrs. O. W. Dynes of Chicago, chairman of the Chicago Flower Show and former president of the Garden Club of Illinois, addressed the visiting members on the problems of a great show. Full of her subject and with a humorous appreciation of difficult situations and the power to create at once a friendly atmosphere in her audience, Mrs. Dynes drew a vivid picture of last year's show in the hour and more of her talk, leaving a feeling of regret that time must be reckoned with.

A fitting close for this annual meeting was the privilege accorded by the committee on arrangements, Mrs. Edward Seymour of Forest Grove and Mrs. E. C. Dalton of St. Helens to visit the beautiful gardens of Mrs. Henry Cabell, Mrs. J. G. Posey, Mrs. Thomas Kerr, and Mrs. Guy Talbot.

It was felt by all that the careful preparation for this first Pacific Coast Regional meeting and its wise guidance by the regional director, Mrs. Leonard B. Slosson, had established a unity of purpose to bring the Pacific Coast region into the front ranks of the National Council.

THE AMERICAN AMARYLLIS SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 6)

big impetus to the already developing interest in this group of handsome flowers. To date there have been two Amaryllis shows and two volumes of the Year Book.

And this is how you go about joining. Send in your application for membership to be approved by the membership committee. E. P. Zimmerman, a Clivia grower; Cecil Houdyshel, Crinums; Gordon Ainsley, bulbs in general; Richard Diener, petunia hybridizer, etc.; E. O. Orpet, originally succulents but explorer up many horticultural avenues; Frank McCoy, plant enthusiast in general and cut flower expert in particular, are among the few California members. This application should go to Wyndham Hayward, secretary, 2046 Aloma Avenue, Winter Park, Florida. With it, of course, goes the yearly dues of two dollars.

Then you will feel the satisfaction of having taken the first step in the matter. Soon the most recent issue of the American Amaryllis Society Year Book will come to you, and it is a publication to be proud of.

The volume is full of meat. Although the Alstromeriaceae are now a separate family the Year Book discusses them too, just for good measure. The Hemerocallideae are included for the same reason. There is a splendid article by Dr. Stout on Day Lilies—we all know his recent book on that subject; an article on the Nerines, those flowering bulbs we are all so interested in; one on the breeding of Crinums; one on Alstroemerias; one on hybrid Clivias; and a great, great deal of information on Amaryllis. There are eighteen illustrations, and the "Secretary's Mail Bag" is full of plant gossip from all over the world.

Life-Everlasting

(Continued from Page 2)

during threatening weather, though they are well worth the bother.

Of these larger types some in California gardens reach a height of four feet and a diameter of the same or more. Growing on a tall stem, an outstanding characteristic of the Aeoniums, they may have smaller plants nestling about their roots. As the Sempervivums genus grows almost entirely flat to the ground, some few only producing tiny stalks up which the dainty heads cluster, a tall Aeonium might have a group of flat growing Sempervivums creeping about its feet. Creeping is not an incorrect expression, as their method of growth, sending out long stolons with a bit of head at the tip, gives the effect of creeping, and in time, as each plant again sends out its offsets, the ground becomes matted with the increasing family. Aeoniums usually have white or yellow flowers, though those of A. Haworthii or A. decorum shade to pink. Most of the Alpine Sempervivums produce rose or rose-purple blooms.

One of the finest of the Aeoniums is A. nobile, a heavy thick leaved plant, usually one big single head, of a rich green freckled with brown bumps. The latter cause their new owner much worry until he learns that they are characteristic of this plant. The plant looks as if carved from marble, and is said to produce single leaves weighing a pound or more. Its flowers are brick red in enormous clusters. This is one of the plants of which the seed must be carefully saved and planted, as it does not readily off-set.

Greenovias show the family character in type of rosette, being tightly imbricated like the Sempervivums and then stepping up the scale with a much taller stem like a small Aeonium. The blossoms are all much alike, and all Semperviva blossoms make lovely cut flowers, while those of the Aeoniums are gorgeous in a bouquet.

Aichrysons are leggy, sprangling plants with spreading flat topped rosettes, giving the effect of stars on long stems. The leaves are finely pubescent. While the plants are essentially biennials their flowers repay for the time taken to raise, and they come easily from seed.

The Monanthes genus, low growing, more Sedum-like plants, seems rather a stretch of the relationship, but one or two specimens are worth having in a collection. The decidedly quaint type of blossom (blossoms is right—mono: one, and antres; flower) as difficult of description as the bloom on Euphorbia globosa, makes them a welcome member of any garden. In truth, the entire Semperviva are charming and no garden should be without a few specimens; several of some of the genera.

A Cordial Invitation Is Extended to Visit the

"Kim's Magic Garden"

PALACE OF ELECTRICITY BUILDING, CALIFORNIA
PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Garden should be lighted each evening. Consider it as part of the house, an extended living room.

Re-discover your garden by lighting it. There are many evenings of new delight awaiting you.

Do not allow night's velvet curtain to conceal the beauty of your garden during the hours in which you have the most leisure to enjoy it.

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